

The Edmonton Bulletin

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Weather
Today and Thursday—Moderate to fresh winds, with showers.
Sun rises Thursday 5:34, sets 9:31. Light will be 10:14, light up aircraft 10:24 hour.
Edmonton temperatures: Tuesday, maximum 70, minimum 50; Wednesday, minimum 52 above.

SIXTY-THIRD YEAR

EDMONTON, ALBERTA—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1943

Telephone 26121

PRICE 5 CENTS

Attacked at Marshes, Planes and Artillery Pound at Foe

Election Day Ontario Voting May Be Affected By Bad Weather

TORONTO, Aug. 4 (CP)—Ontario voters went to the polls today in the most inclement weather in some sections for the province's first elections. Indications were that the record vote of the 1937 election would not be duplicated unless conditions improved. Rain fell in some sections of the province while in others it wasn't a factor in the light voting.

Only two sections of the province reported that early morning votes were heavy. In Hamilton men and women coming off the night shift in war plants appeared at the polls as they quit work. Voting also was heavy in areas in Cheshire South riding.

Other areas reported early voting fairly light.

TORONTO, Aug. 4 (CP)—Ontario voters went to the polls today to decide whether Premier Harry C. Nixon's Liberal administration should remain in power or a government headed by Progressive Conservative leader J. C. Col. George A. Drew or C.C.F. leader E. B. Jelliffe should lead the province for the next three months.

A million and a half voters may mark their ballots for the 282 candidates in the 90 constituencies of Canada's most populous province. Services and women outside the province vote by proxy in Ontario's war-time election law. Voters in Ontario camps cast their ballots at special polls.

CLIMAX OF CAMPAIGN
The relatively quiet five-week campaign reached its height during last weekend and tapered off with only one of the leaders—Mr. Jelliffe—speaking last night.

Mr. Jelliffe, speaking at Brampton, repeated a charge that the Liberal party had issued a "trophy" booklet purporting to be a C.C.F. handbook and issued a "trophy" booklet.

**Urges Restoration
Remembrance Day
To Holiday Status**
RICHTON, Aug. 4 (CP)—The Saskatchewan commission on the Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League, and Veterans of War, today urged the Dominion government to reinstate Remembrance Day, Nov. 11, as a statutory holiday. The resolution also urged that "Thanksgiving be observed on the same day."

Moscow Dateline By Henry C. Cassidy

Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press chief in Moscow, whose "second front" correspondence with Stalin made history, tells in his book, "Moscow Dateline," the first full story of the Russian war to date—the story behind the headlines, the Moscow radio, Churchill's radio, the drama to fill a dozen novels, and a quarter of the big questions about Russia every Canadian ought to know—EDITOR.

Chapter III.
The Russian countryside was an entrancing spectacle on the eve of war. A panorama of the glib, blissful peace that all the European pretenders to neutrality enjoyed while Germany was overrunning their neighbors, only to turn next against them. Not that life in Russia was ever really blissful. The first thing that any visitor remarked, in walking the streets of Moscow, was that the people never smiled. But in those days life was definitely better. The crop was good. There was enough to eat. The Baltic States, which had been absorbed by the Soviet Union just a year before, were beginning to send in their flow of consumers' goods. And this was an island of peaceful reconstruction, amid the wanton destruction of all about of the imperialist war.

So I saw the Russian people at their happiest under the Soviet regime. I also saw them as they really were when I flew from Moscow to Sochi, on the Caucasian Riviera stretch of the Black Sea coast on vacation.

An antique Packard coupe, owned me and took me to the Riviera hotel. I walked up the driveway, where the waitresses, dressed up in uniform, and men from my dominions and checked and sent me to my room. With all the elegance of the Caucasus, I had a strange the next day trying to get out of the car. He was as old as I, but I didn't want anything to

GERMANS SEIZE 3 TROOP-LADEN ITALIAN SHIPS

ISTANBUL, Aug. 2 (Delayed)—Three Italian ships loaded with Italian troops en route to Italy when they stopped in Suda Bay in Crete to refuel, according to reports received here.

Italy's Shipping Cost-of-Living Bonus Will Not Be Increased

OTTAWA, Aug. 4 (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported today that the cost-of-living index advanced from 118.5 percent for the month of July to 119.2. The increase was insufficient to cause adjustment of cost-of-living bonuses, which now remain unchanged for the next three-month period.

The wartime increase in the index reached 17.5 percent at July 1, 1943. The total increase since the index was first established in 1913 has resulted in an upward adjustment of the bonus.

FOOD ADVANCES
The bureau reported that foods continued to be mainly responsible for the advance in the index. The food index rose from 130.9 in July 1941 to 131.4 in July 1942. The total increase since the index was first established in 1913 has resulted in an upward adjustment of the bonus.

STEADY RISE
The bureau reported that since February the index has risen steadily with the total increases amounting to 1.9 points. The index now stands at a par with December, 1942 and is 9 points above the last cost-of-living bonus was authorized.

Under the government's stabilization policy cost-of-living bonuses are adjusted each quarter, but only if there has been a change of one full percentage point in the index since the last adjustment.

In Seven Months Bank Clearings, Permits, Sales Reflect Growth

Bank clearings, building permits and civil land sales continue to soar under the impetus of business and war expansion in Edmonton with clearings showing an increase of \$58,676,887; land sales an increase of \$18,554, and building permits an increase of \$1,000,000 for the seven-month period ended July 31, 1943. It was revealed in a statement issued Wednesday by Mayor John W. Fry.

Bank clearings for the 1943 period totalled \$259,264,324, compared with \$174,329,737 last year, with clearings for the month of July this year amounting to \$38,475,737, against \$28,851,176.

Land sales for the period ended July 31, 1943, for the period ended July 31, 1942, for the period ended July 31, 1941, for the period ended July 31, 1940, for the period ended July 31, 1939, for the period ended July 31, 1938, for the period ended July 31, 1937, for the period ended July 31, 1936, for the period ended July 31, 1935, for the period ended July 31, 1934, for the period ended July 31, 1933, for the period ended July 31, 1932, for the period ended July 31, 1931, for the period ended July 31, 1930, for the period ended July 31, 1929, for the period ended July 31, 1928, for the period ended July 31, 1927, for the period ended July 31, 1926, for the period ended July 31, 1925, for the period ended July 31, 1924, for the period ended July 31, 1923, for the period ended July 31, 1922, for the period ended July 31, 1921, for the period ended July 31, 1920, for the period ended July 31, 1919, for the period ended July 31, 1918, for the period ended July 31, 1917, for the period ended July 31, 1916, for the period ended July 31, 1915, for the period ended July 31, 1914, for the period ended July 31, 1913, for the period ended July 31, 1912, for the period ended July 31, 1911, for the period ended July 31, 1910, for the period ended July 31, 1909, for the period ended July 31, 1908, for the period ended July 31, 1907, for the period ended July 31, 1906, for the period ended July 31, 1905, for the period ended July 31, 1904, for the period ended July 31, 1903, for the period ended July 31, 1902, for the period ended July 31, 1901, for the period ended July 31, 1900, for the period ended July 31, 1899, for the period ended July 31, 1898, for the period ended July 31, 1897, for the period ended July 31, 1896, for the period ended July 31, 1895, for the period ended July 31, 1894, for the period ended July 31, 1893, for the period ended July 31, 1892, for the period ended July 31, 1891, for the period ended July 31, 1890, for the period ended July 31, 1889, for the period ended July 31, 1888, for the period ended July 31, 1887, for the period ended July 31, 1886, for the period ended July 31, 1885, for the period ended July 31, 1884, for the period ended July 31, 1883, for the period ended July 31, 1882, for the period ended July 31, 1881, for the period ended July 31, 1880, for the period ended July 31, 1879, for the period ended July 31, 1878, for the period ended July 31, 1877, for the period ended July 31, 1876, for the period ended July 31, 1875, for the period ended July 31, 1874, for the period ended July 31, 1873, for the period ended July 31, 1872, for the period ended July 31, 1871, for the period ended July 31, 1870, for the period ended July 31, 1869, for the period ended July 31, 1868, for the period ended July 31, 1867, for the period ended July 31, 1866, for the period ended July 31, 1865, for the period ended July 31, 1864, for the period ended July 31, 1863, for the period ended July 31, 1862, for the period ended July 31, 1861, for the period ended July 31, 1860, for the period ended July 31, 1859, for the period ended July 31, 1858, for the period ended July 31, 1857, for the period ended July 31, 1856, for the period ended July 31, 1855, for the period ended July 31, 1854, for the period ended July 31, 1853, for the period ended July 31, 1852, for the period ended July 31, 1851, for the period ended July 31, 1850, for the period ended July 31, 1849, for the period ended July 31, 1848, for the period ended July 31, 1847, for the period ended July 31, 1846, for the period ended July 31, 1845, for the period ended July 31, 1844, for the period ended July 31, 1843, for the period ended July 31, 1842, for the period ended July 31, 1841, for the period ended July 31, 1840, for the period ended July 31, 1839, for the period ended July 31, 1838, for the period ended July 31, 1837, for the period ended July 31, 1836, for the period ended July 31, 1835, for the period ended July 31, 1834, for the period ended July 31, 1833, for the period ended July 31, 1832, for the period ended July 31, 1831, for the period ended July 31, 1830, for the period ended July 31, 1829, for the period ended July 31, 1828, for the period ended July 31, 1827, for the period ended July 31, 1826, for the period ended July 31, 1825, for the period ended July 31, 1824, for the period ended July 31, 1823, for the period ended July 31, 1822, for the period ended July 31, 1821, for the period ended July 31, 1820, for the period ended July 31, 1819, for the period ended July 31, 1818, for the period ended July 31, 1817, for the period ended July 31, 1816, for the period ended July 31, 1815, for the period ended July 31, 1814, for the period ended July 31, 1813, for the period ended July 31, 1812, for the period ended July 31, 1811, for the period ended July 31, 1810, for the period ended July 31, 1809, for the period ended July 31, 1808, for the period ended July 31, 1807, for the period ended July 31, 1806, for the period ended July 31, 1805, for the period ended July 31, 1804, for the period ended July 31, 1803, for the period ended July 31, 1802, for the period ended July 31, 1801, for the period ended July 31, 1800, for the period ended July 31, 1799, for the period ended July 31, 1798, for the period ended July 31, 1797, for the period ended July 31, 1796, for the period ended July 31, 1795, for the period ended July 31, 1794, for the period ended July 31, 1793, for the period ended July 31, 1792, for the period ended July 31, 1791, for the period ended July 31, 1790, for the period ended July 31, 1789, for the period ended July 31, 1788, for the period ended July 31, 1787, for the period ended July 31, 1786, for the period ended July 31, 1785, for the period ended July 31, 1784, for the period ended July 31, 1783, for the period ended July 31, 1782, for the period ended July 31, 1781, for the period ended July 31, 1780, for the period ended July 31, 1779, for the period ended July 31, 1778, for the period ended July 31, 1777, for the period ended July 31, 1776, for the period ended July 31, 1775, for the period ended July 31, 1774, for the period ended July 31, 1773, for the period ended July 31, 1772, for the period ended July 31, 1771, for the period ended July 31, 1770, for the period ended July 31, 1769, for the period ended July 31, 1768, for the period ended July 31, 1767, for the period ended July 31, 1766, for the period ended July 31, 1765, for the period ended July 31, 1764, for the period ended July 31, 1763, for the period ended July 31, 1762, for the period ended July 31, 1761, for the period ended July 31, 1760, for the period ended July 31, 1759, for the period ended July 31, 1758, for the period ended July 31, 1757, for the period ended July 31, 1756, for the period ended July 31, 1755, for the period ended July 31, 1754, for the period ended July 31, 1753, for the period ended July 31, 1752, for the period ended July 31, 1751, for the period ended July 31, 1750, for the period ended July 31, 1749, for the period ended July 31, 1748, for the period ended July 31, 1747, for the period ended July 31, 1746, for the period ended July 31, 1745, for the period ended July 31, 1744, for the period ended July 31, 1743, for the period ended July 31, 1742, for the period ended July 31, 1741, for the period ended July 31, 1740, for the period ended July 31, 1739, for the period ended July 31, 1738, for the period ended July 31, 1737, for the period ended July 31, 1736, for the period ended July 31, 1735, for the period ended July 31, 1734, for the period ended July 31, 1733, for the period ended July 31, 1732, for the period ended July 31, 1731, for the period ended July 31, 1730, for the period ended July 31, 1729, for the period ended July 31, 1728, for the period ended July 31, 1727, for the period ended July 31, 1726, for the period ended July 31, 1725, for the period ended July 31, 1724, for the period ended July 31, 1723, for the period ended July 31, 1722, for the period ended July 31, 1721, for the period ended July 31, 1720, for the period ended July 31, 1719, for the period ended July 31, 1718, for the period ended July 31, 1717, for the period ended July 31, 1716, for the period ended July 31, 1715, for the period ended July 31, 1714, for the period ended July 31, 1713, for the period ended July 31, 1712, for the period ended July 31, 1711, for the period ended July 31, 1710, for the period ended July 31, 1709, for the period ended July 31, 1708, for the period ended July 31, 1707, for the period ended July 31, 1706, for the period ended July 31, 1705, for the period ended July 31, 1704, for the period ended July 31, 1703, for the period ended July 31, 1702, for the period ended July 31, 1701, for the period ended July 31, 1700, for the period ended July 31, 1699, for the period ended July 31, 1698, for the period ended July 31, 1697, for the period ended July 31, 1696, for the period ended July 31, 1695, for the period ended July 31, 1694, for the period ended July 31, 1693, for the period ended July 31, 1692, for the period ended July 31, 1691, for the period ended July 31, 1690, for the period ended July 31, 1689, for the period ended July 31, 1688, for the period ended July 31, 1687, for the period ended July 31, 1686, for the period ended July 31, 1685, for the period ended July 31, 1684, for the period ended July 31, 1683, for the period ended July 31, 1682, for the period ended July 31, 1681, for the period ended July 31, 1680, for the period ended July 31, 1679, for the period ended July 31, 1678, for the period ended July 31, 1677, for the period ended July 31, 1676, for the period ended July 31, 1675, for the period ended July 31, 1674, for the period ended July 31, 1673, for the period ended July 31, 1672, for the period ended July 31, 1671, for the period ended July 31, 1670, for the period ended July 31, 1669, for the period ended July 31, 1668, for the period ended July 31, 1667, for the period ended July 31, 1666, for the period ended July 31, 1665, for the period ended July 31, 1664, for the period ended July 31, 1663, for the period ended July 31, 1662, for the period ended July 31, 1661, for the period ended July 31, 1660, for the period ended July 31, 1659, for the period ended July 31, 1658, for the period ended July 31, 1657, for the period ended July 31, 1656, for the period ended July 31, 1655, for the period ended July 31, 1654, for the period ended July 31, 1653, for the period ended July 31, 1652, for the period ended July 31, 1651, for the period ended July 31, 1650, for the period ended July 31, 1649, for the period ended July 31, 1648, for the period ended July 31, 1647, for the period ended July 31, 1646, for the period ended July 31, 1645, for the period ended July 31, 1644, for the period ended July 31, 1643, for the period ended July 31, 1642, for the period ended July 31, 1641, for the period ended July 31, 1640, for the period ended July 31, 1639, for the period ended July 31, 1638, for the period ended July 31, 1637, for the period ended July 31, 1636, for the period ended July 31, 1635, for the period ended July 31, 1634, for the period ended July 31, 1633, for the period ended July 31, 1632, for the period ended July 31, 1631, for the period ended July 31, 1630, for the period ended July 31, 1629, for the period ended July 31, 1628, for the period ended July 31, 1627, for the period ended July 31, 1626, for the period ended July 31, 1625, for the period ended July 31, 1624, for the period ended July 31, 1623, for the period ended July 31, 1622, for the period ended July 31, 1621, for the period ended July 31, 1620, for the period ended July 31, 1619, for the period ended July 31, 1618, for the period ended July 31, 1617, for the period ended July 31, 1616, for the period ended July 31, 1615, for the period ended July 31, 1614, for the period ended July 31, 1613, for the period ended July 31, 1612, for the period ended July 31, 1611, for the period ended July 31, 1610, for the period ended July 31, 1609, for the period ended July 31, 1608, for the period ended July 31, 1607, for the period ended July 31, 1606, for the period ended July 31, 1605, for the period ended July 31, 1604, for the period ended July 31, 1603, for the period ended July 31, 1602, for the period ended July 31, 1601, for the period ended July 31, 1600, for the period ended July 31, 1599, for the period ended July 31, 1598, for the period ended July 31, 1597, for the period ended July 31, 1596, for the period ended July 31, 1595, for the period ended July 31, 1594, for the period ended July 31, 1593, for the period ended July 31, 1592, for the period ended July 31, 1591, for the period ended July 31, 1590, for the period ended July 31, 1589, for the period ended July 31, 1588, for the period ended July 31, 1587, for the period ended July 31, 1586, for the period ended July 31, 1585, for the period ended July 31, 1584, for the period ended July 31, 1583, for the period ended July 31, 1582, for the period ended July 31, 1581, for the period ended July 31, 1580, for the period ended July 31, 1579, for the period ended July 31, 1578, for the period ended July 31, 1577, for the period ended July 31, 1576, for the period ended July 31, 1575, for the period ended July 31, 1574, for the period ended July 31, 1573, for the period ended July 31, 1572, for the period ended July 31, 1571, for the period ended July 31, 1570, for the period ended July 31, 1569, for the period ended July 31, 1568, for the period ended July 31, 1567, for the period ended July 31, 1566, for the period ended July 31, 1565, for the period ended July 31, 1564, for the period ended July 31, 1563, for the period ended July 31, 1562, for the period ended July 31, 1561, for the period ended July 31, 1560, for the period ended July 31, 1559, for the period ended July 31, 1558, for the period ended July 31, 1557, for the period ended July 31, 1556, for the period ended July 31, 1555, for the period ended July 31, 1554, for the period ended July 31, 1553, for the period ended July 31, 1552, for the period ended July 31, 1551, for the period ended July 31, 1550, for the period ended July 31, 1549, for the period ended July 31, 1548, for the period ended July 31, 1547, for the period ended July 31, 1546, for the period ended July 31, 1545, for the period ended July 31, 1544, for the period ended July 31, 1543, for the period ended July 31, 1542, for the period ended July 31, 1541, for the period ended July 31, 1540, for the period ended July 31, 1539, for the period ended July 31, 1538, for the period ended July 31, 1537, for the period ended July 31, 1536, for the period ended July 31, 1535, for the period ended July 31, 1534, for the period ended July 31, 1533, for the period ended July 31, 1532, for the period ended July 31, 1531, for the period ended July 31, 1530, for the period ended July 31, 1529, for the period ended July 31, 1528, for the period ended July 31, 1527, for the period ended July 31, 1526, for the period ended July 31, 1525, for the period ended July 31, 1524, for the period ended July 31, 1523, for the period ended July 31, 1522, for the period ended July 31, 1521, for the period ended July 31, 1520, for the period ended July 31, 1519, for the period ended July 31, 1518, for the period ended July 31, 1517, for the period ended July 31, 1516, for the period ended July 31, 1515, for the period ended July 31, 1514, for the period ended July 31, 1513, for the period ended July 31, 1512, for the period ended July 31, 1511, for the period ended July 31, 1510, for the period ended July 31, 1509, for the period ended July 31, 1508, for the period ended July 31, 1507, for the period ended July 31, 1506, for the period ended July 31, 1505, for the period ended July 31, 1504, for the period ended July 31, 1503, for the period ended July 31, 1502, for the period ended July 31, 1501, for the period ended July 31, 1500, for the period ended July 31, 1499, for the period ended July 31, 1498, for the period ended July 31, 1497, for the period ended July 31, 1496, for the period ended July 31, 1495, for the period ended July 31, 1494, for the period ended July 31, 1493, for the period ended July 31, 1492, for the period ended July 31, 1491, for the period ended July 31, 1490, for the period ended July 31, 1489, for the period ended July 31, 1488, for the period ended July 31, 1487, for the period ended July 31, 1486, for the period ended July 31, 1485, for the period ended July 31, 1484, for the period ended July 31, 1483, for the period ended July 31, 1482, for the period ended July 31, 1481, for the period ended July 31, 1480, for the period ended July 31, 1479, for the period ended July 31, 1478, for the period ended July 31, 1477, for the period ended July 31, 1476, for the period ended July 31, 1475, for the period ended July 31, 1474, for the period ended July 31, 1473, for the period ended July 31, 1472, for the period ended July 31, 1471, for the period ended July 31, 1470, for the period ended July 31, 1469, for the period ended July 31, 1468, for the period ended July 31, 1467, for the period ended July 31, 1466, for the period ended July 31, 1465, for the period ended July 31, 1464, for the period ended July 31, 1463, for the period ended July 31, 1462, for the period ended July 31, 1461, for the period ended July 31, 1460, for the period ended July 31, 1459, for the period ended July 31, 1458, for the period ended July 31, 1457, for the period ended July 31, 1456, for the period ended July 31, 1455, for the period ended July 31, 1454, for the period ended July 31, 1453, for the period ended July 31, 1452, for the period ended July 31, 1451, for the period ended July 31, 1450, for the period ended July 31, 1449, for the period ended July 31, 1448, for the period ended July 31, 1447, for the period ended July 31, 1446, for the period ended July 31, 1445, for the period ended July 31, 1444, for the period ended July 31, 1443, for the period ended July 31, 1442, for the period ended July 31, 1441, for the period ended July 31, 1440, for the period ended July 31, 1439, for the period ended July 31, 1438, for the period ended July 31, 1437, for the period ended July 31, 1436, for the period ended July 31, 1435, for the period ended July 31, 1434, for the period ended July 31, 1433, for the period ended July 31, 1432, for the period ended July 31, 1431, for the period ended July 31, 1430, for the period ended July 31, 1429, for the period ended July 31, 1428, for the period ended July 31, 1427, for the period ended July 31, 1426, for the period ended July 31, 1425, for the period ended July 31, 1424, for the period ended July 31, 1423, for the period ended July 31, 1422, for the period ended July 31, 1421, for the period ended July 31, 1420, for the period ended July 31, 1419, for the period ended July 31, 1418, for the period ended July 31, 1417, for the period ended July 31, 1416, for the period ended July 31, 1415, for the period ended July 31, 1414, for the period ended July 31, 1413, for the period ended July 31, 1412, for the period ended July 31, 1411, for the period ended July 31, 1410, for the period ended July 31, 1409, for the period ended July 31, 1408, for the period ended July 31, 1407, for the period ended July 31, 1406, for the period ended July 31, 1405, for the period ended July 31, 1404, for the period ended July 31, 1403, for the period ended July 31, 1402, for the period ended July 31, 1401, for the period ended July 31, 1400, for the period ended July 31, 1399, for the period ended July 31, 1398, for the period ended July 31, 1397, for the period ended July 31, 1396, for the period ended July 31, 1395, for the period ended July 31, 1394, for the period ended July 31, 1393, for the period ended July 31, 1392, for the period ended July 31, 1391, for the period ended July 31, 1390, for the period ended July 31, 1389, for the period ended July 31, 1388, for the period ended July 31, 1387, for the period ended July 31, 1386, for the period ended July 31, 1385, for the period ended July 31, 1384, for the period ended July 31, 1383, for the period ended July 31, 1382, for the period ended July 31, 1381, for the period ended July 31, 1380, for the period ended July 31, 1379, for the period ended July 31, 1378, for the period ended July 31, 1377, for the period ended July 31, 1376, for the period ended July 31, 1375, for the period ended July 31, 1374, for the period ended July 31, 1373, for the period ended July 31, 1372, for the period ended July 31, 1371, for the period ended July 31, 1370, for the period ended July 31, 1369, for the period ended July 31, 1368, for the period ended July 31, 1367, for the period ended July 31, 1366, for the period ended July 31, 1365, for the period ended July 31, 1364, for the period ended July 31, 1363, for the period ended July 31, 1362, for the period ended July 31, 1361, for the period ended July 31, 1360, for the period ended July 31, 1359, for the period ended July 31, 1358, for the period ended July 31, 1357, for the period ended July 31, 1356, for the period ended July 31, 1355, for the period ended July 31, 1354, for the period ended July 31, 1353, for the period ended July 31, 1352, for the period ended July 31, 1351, for the period ended July 31, 1350, for the period ended July 31, 1349, for the period ended July 31, 1348, for the period ended July 31, 1347, for the period ended July 31, 1346, for the period ended July 31, 1345, for the period ended July 31, 1344, for the period ended July 31, 1343, for the period ended July 31, 1342, for the period ended July 31, 1341, for the period ended July 31, 1340, for the period ended July 31, 1339, for the period ended July 31, 1338, for the period ended July 31, 1337, for the period ended July 31, 1336, for the period ended July 31, 1335, for the period ended July 31, 1334, for the period ended July 31, 1333, for the period ended July 31, 1332, for the period ended July 31, 1331, for the period ended July 31, 1330, for the period ended July 31, 1329, for the period ended July 31, 1328, for the period ended July 31, 1327, for the period ended July 31, 1326, for the period ended July 31, 1325, for the period ended July 31, 1324, for the period ended July 31, 1323, for the period ended July 31, 1322, for the period ended July 31, 1321, for the period ended July 31, 1320, for the period ended July 31, 1319, for the period ended July 31, 1318, for the period ended July 31, 1317, for the period ended July 31, 1316, for the period ended July 31, 1315, for the period ended July 31, 1314, for the period ended July 31, 1313, for the period ended July 31, 1312, for the period ended July 31, 1311, for the period ended July 31, 1310, for the period ended

Eden Declares:

Allies Are Ready to Deal "Reasonably" With Italy In Order to Hit Germany

By LEWIS HAWKINS

LONDON, Aug. 4.—(AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons in a surprise debate last night that the Allies would be "only too ready" to adopt a "reasonable attitude" toward Italy if the Allies got what they wanted for fighting Germany.

Queen 43 Today

Eden, replying to a question, said that with the departure of Benito Mussolini and the Fascist regime, Italy took on a different status.

"We are as a war cabinet anxious to see Italy accept the unconditional surrender which was offered and anxious to see facilities given in her to see that we can turn the war even more vigorously on to Germany," he said.

"We are anxious to see a peace in which Italy can play its part as a respectable nation once again."

Answering questions which indicated fears that the Allies might deal with Italian Quislings, Eden said:

NO RECOGNITION

"We accepted unconditional surrender from anyone I would not regard myself as thereby recognizing them in the least. I would be extremely pleased to accept unconditional surrender from Hitler tomorrow."

The German radio, joined by Rome, published a seven-point armistice proposal which it said had been submitted to Italy by President Roosevelt, but this was without confirmation from any Allied source. The seven points included demands which would mean deal with Italian Quislings, Eden said.

Ankurin Bevan, Labor M.P., touched off the debate when he asked what the government was doing for occupied territories and referred to the announcement that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of Allied forces in North Africa, would be in charge of negotiating any peace with Italy.

Bevan charged that Eisenhower was being made a scapegoat because the British and American press was full of criticism of the statement about the Italian people and the House of Savoy riding themselves of Mussolini.

COWARDLY THING

It was a cowardly thing to do to shelter behind a general who has no public responsibility at all," Bevan said.

"Are we to understand that King Victor Emmanuel is to be the British and American support in Italy? In deciding to support Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio we are throwing away our support of the Italian people and Europe and in doing so are sacrificing our own people."

Eden, in his reply during a debate which kept Commons sitting late into the night, also denied what he called "a newspaper story of many years' standing" that he once had a row with Mussolini.

"There was no row in that sense," he declared. "There were between myself and the government and Mussolini certain differences as to my behavior—and my views on that have not changed in the least."

FOUND UNNEGOTIABLE

"I tried, as did many of my colleagues in successive governments, to persuade myself that Mussolini was negotiable, but I found Mussolini unnegotiable and he is still unnegotiable—fortunately in another sense now."

Axis propagandists, in their announcement of the seven-point armistice proposal, appeared to be using a Trojan horse technique for they at once began to raise voices of hunger and homes which they said would be the fate of the Italian people if they accepted the so-called terms.

—V.

American Senators Received by King

LONDON, Aug. 4.—(CP)—Five visiting United States senators were received in audience by the King yesterday after they had been entertained at luncheon for Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. The King talked with Senators Richard B. Russell (Dem.-Ga.), James M. Watson (Rep.-N.Y.), Arthur W. Chandler (Dem.-Ky.), Ralph O. Brewster (Rep.-Me.), and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (Rep.-Mass.).

—V.

Daily War Map—Exclusively in The Edmonton Bulletin

Rome takes on a key position in the war news with the threat of future Allied bombings. The resignation of Mussolini, here and possibility of peace negotiations resulting around Italy. Map shows air routes to Rome from various Allied bases.



Some takes on a key position in the war news with the threat of future Allied bombings. The resignation of Mussolini, here and possibility of peace negotiations resulting around Italy. Map shows air routes to Rome from various Allied bases.

GIRLS



"Oh, the burglars didn't come in here. This is my daughter's room. She was dressing for a dance!"

By Canucks, British Fiercest Sicilian Fighting As Catania Heights Taken

By NOLAN NORGARD

WITH THE BRITISH STILL IN SICILY, Aug. 4.—(AP)—In the fiercest fighting yet seen in the Sicilian campaign, British and Canadian troops drove the enemy from the last heights dominating the northwestern edge of the broad Catania plain yesterday.

Fighting doggedly over piles of German, one British unit captured the mountain fort of Centuripe for the second time during the night. It first was seized by veterans of the bloodiest Tunisian mountain war, the present night. The defenders—mostly Nazi parachute troops, skilled in close-quarter fighting—drove them off Monday.

However, the Germans, showing signs of extreme fatigue, were unable to stand against Monday night's assault. They pulled back what survivors remained after the furious 48-hour see-saw struggle.

CONSOLIDATE HOLD

At the same time another British unit and Canadian forces consolidated their hold on the equally important mountain town of Regalbuto and forced steadily forward beyond which lay the cherished goal—a military road and the heavily-fortified area of Adrano, a key point in the last enemy defense on the southwestern slopes of Mount Etna.

Col. Von Knappe, who took command of the night fighting of the Hermann Goering division facing the 8th Army after his two predecessors either had been killed or drawn or become casualties, was reported killed, presumably at Regalbuto.

The senior commander of British

Heaviest Day Assault of War

Only Three Out of 521 Planes Are Lost in Rome Raid July 19

By REUEL S. MOORE

Exclusively in the Edmonton Bulletin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—

Only three planes, one crew of which was rescued, were lost in the raid on Rome in which 272 heavy bombers and 249 medium bombers dropped 1,101 tons of bombs, the U.S. war department revealed today.

The department described it as the heaviest daylight bombing assault of the war to date and reported that photographs revealed

extremely successful results with excellent concentration in the target areas.

That of the Rome raid were included in a war department review of the air war over Sicily and Italy in July during which British and American air forces, collaborating with ground and naval forces, cleared the Sicilian Axis of the enemy's planes, blasted his air fields to the point of unfitness, and subdued his lines of communication.

DESTROY 142 PLANES

In the four weeks ending July 26, United States planes fired 12,883

offensive sorties, dropped 12,803 tons of bombs, destroyed 142 enemy planes and probably destroyed 54 others, probably sank three enemy ships and damaged 10 more, with a loss of 136 United States aircraft, the war department said.

During the night of July 18 and the early morning of July 19, World War II bombers dropped 16,000 tons of bombs on Rome, and at 14:15 a.m. on July 19 the first wave of Flying Fortresses started releasing bombs on Rome's Littorio marshaling yards and the Littorio aerodrome. The military air

base in Twelfth Street, near Rome, was then attacked by Mitchells, followed by Mustangs, with more than 100 Lightnings as escort. Only 20 to 30 enemy aircraft were encountered, the war department said, and they showed little desire for combat. Heavy bombers shot down two of them and Lightnings destroyed two more. Anti-aircraft fire was neither intense nor accurate.

One Liberator, one Mitchell and one Mustang were known to have been lost in the report said, but the Liberator's crew was rescued. Two Flying Fortresses at first reported missing, subsequently returned safely.

Five hundred pound bombs were employed against the rail road yards and aerodromes, and some 100-pound and 50-pound fragmentation bombs also were used.

The British government was keeping account of other planes from the point of view of any trials of war criminals after the war.

Of a flanking movement resulting from the fall of Regalbuto and Centuripe, then Catania itself would probably become indefensible and the enemy likely would be compelled to fall back in a final note, line extending from Adrano on the west to the vicinity of Acireale on the east coast.

—V.

Charges British Captives Unjustly Shot by Germans

LONDON, Aug. 4.—(CP)—Sir Jas

Grigg, war secretary, told the house of commons yesterday that he has been a number of cases of unjustified shooting of British prisoners of war by Germans.

He said a total of 40 British prisoners had been shot by the Germans, some while attempting to escape which usually is regarded as legitimate.

The British government was keeping account of other planes from the point of view of any trials of war criminals after the war.

Of a flanking movement resulting from the fall of Regalbuto and Centuripe, then Catania itself would probably become indefensible and the enemy likely would be compelled to fall back in a final note, line extending from Adrano on the west to the vicinity of Acireale on the east coast.

—V.

ROLLER SKATE

At the Silver Glade Roller Bowl
121 Street, 105 Avenue
EVERY EVENING, 7:30 to 10
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2:30 to 4:30



"Jerry won't use that factory again, Skipper"

ANOTHER WAR PLANT FLATTENED!

Another submarine base blasted! Another transport column blown into a tangle of scrap iron! Every night the R.C.A.F. attack teams tell of the havoc their bombs are spreading.

Perhaps you, too, can share in these thrilling days and nights of flying adventure. R.C.A.F. aircrew take the world in their stride. The world respects them. The enemy fears them. Canada offers more young men the chance for such a career.

The biggest job is still to be done. What is to prevent you from getting into the fight? No job in Canada is as important as the job of blasting the fortresses of Europe into unconditional surrender.

If you are physically fit, mentally alert, over 17, and not yet 25, you are eligible for service training. You do not require a High School Education. You can be in uniform at once.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

JOIN THE FIGHTING COMRADES OF THE SKIES



RECRUITING OFFICES ARE LOCATED AT:

Provincial Bldg., Edmonton, and other principal cities of Canada. Mobile recruiting units visit smaller centres regularly.

Canadian Nurses From North Africa Believed in Sicily

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 4.—(CP)—Word from Sicily that a Canadian base hospital is established in that island, with about 70 nursing sisters, is believed to be a large contingent of Canadian nursing sisters in North Africa was announced just after the Allied invasion of Sicily started July 10.

It was presumed that the presence of the hospital was drawn from this contingent.

Rose Munn, Canadian Press war correspondent, in a delayed dispatch dated Aug. 1 mentioned the base hospital and added there is a smaller hospital in North Africa.

The contingent of nurses which arrived here recently from Britain was drawn from all over Canada.

"Train Busters" at Capitol



Train Busters D. M. "Bills" Grant, D.F.C., and J. A. Morton, seen in action in the new release of "Carry On" series "Train Busters", showing at the CAPITOL Theatre starting today. It's the story of the airmen whose targets are Hitler's rail lines and engines. It was photographed by the R.C.A.F. camera men overseas. D. Grant is from Watrous, Sask., while J. Morton is from Didsbury, Alberta. The feature film showing at the CAPITOL is "ASSIGNMENT IN BRITAIN" from the best selling novel.

OGDEN'S

GUINEA GOLD

CORK TIP CIGARETTES

ALSO PLAIN ENDS



"When you see a crowd that's really got class," says Beulah Funderburk the star cigarette girl, "make sure you have a good supply of Guinea Gold."



Aircrew Needed Now for Immediate Training as PILOTS NAVIGATORS BOMBERS AIR GUNNERS WIRELESS OPERATORS (AIR GUNNERS)

Edmonton Bulletin

Founded in 1889 by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Published every day except Sundays and
the Alberta Free Press Limited, at the Bulletin
Building, 601 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton,
Alberta, Canada.

CHARLES E. CAMPBELL,
Owner and Publisher.

Member of The Canadian Press. The Canadian Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it in this Association, and to the use of the name and the local news published herein. All rights to republication of special dispatches herein are reserved.

Other Enemies

Those who hailed the collapse of Mussolini as a sure sign that Italy would be out of the war in a few days, are regarding with something like hurt surprise the apparently unaccountable reluctance of Marshal Badoglio to make a deal with the Allies.

Everyone realizes that, with the Germans camped in strategic Italian points, it is difficult to make a decision that might provoke a blood battle. But the Allies, moreover, if Italy is going to be a battlefield, Badoglio must prefer that the aim of chasing out the Nazis be achieved by Allied shoulders rather than on Italian troops. And even if he does propose to declare war on the Hun invaders, which is highly unlikely, he might be waiting for the return of Italian divisions from the Balkans.

However, this excuse is hardly valid because the Allies have already offered to expel the Nazis from Italy. That offer was made of Eisenhower a peace proposal.

The truth is that anyone who cherishes any hope beyond the substitution of Badoglio for Mussolini as head of Italian state, is leaning on a very frail reed indeed.

The hope lies in the new courage and temper of the Italian people, not in anything that Badoglio is likely to do.

During the long years of the war, we have come to divide the world into two sections—Nazi and Democratic. We have come to regard anyone who is totalitarian as an enemy and anyone who is not totalitarian as a friend.

That conclusion is not justified. The Democracies have many enemies besides those which are democratic. Nazi in view, Badoglio and Victor Emmanuel are two of them.

As the situation appears in Italy today, there are three distinct parties—Victor Emmanuel, Marshal Badoglio and the Italian people. Victor Emmanuel stands for nothing but the fortunes of the House of Savoy. Badoglio stands for the fortunes of Badoglio and the imperialist junta. The people stand for anything that will relieve them of the burden of the war.

Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio take Democracy quite as much as they hate the Fascism that betrayed them. They can be expected to play midwife at the birth of a new Italy that may leave them out of the picture.

In-the-City Camp

The excellent job that has been done by the Edmonton Council of Social Service in conducting a summer camp for girls within the actual limits of the city is a matter for congratulation.

The six youth organizations—the Boy Scouts, Boy's Work Board, Girl Guides, C.G.I.T., Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.—which have broken down the formal notion that if children are to be properly entertained in the summer, they must be carried completely away from the city into some remote and inaccessible spot.

This fixation of essential remoteness and inaccessibility has frittered away a lot of money in transportation and it has prevented many poor children, in many instances, from participating in the healthful joys of supervised summer recreation.

The camp, which is not limited to children belonging to any organizations, has been a success. We hope this notion for good.

If "in-the-city" work can be carried on in wartime, there is no reason they should not work out well in times of peace. Possibly the innovation will make it possible to bring this privilege to more children than have ever been reached before.

Biblical

On the ninth day of August, the Quebec constituency of Montreal, Carter will hold a by-election.

To fill a seat left vacant by a man named Peter, certain candidates, named respectively, Lazarus, David, Paul and Moses, will contest the election.

It seems a pity that the atmosphere of piety induced by this biblical nomenclature should not be sustained by the circumstances of the election.

But by no stretch of the imagination can such reverent handles as Peter, Lazarus, David, Paul and Moses be made compatible with the padding of voters' tails.

Sometimes we think that dead parents, in choosing names for their offspring, fly just a little high.

War Criminals

Great Britain and the United States have warned neutral countries against harboring any of the war criminals, such as Mussolini, who might flee to them for sanctuary.

Most of us are fully in accord with the pious intention of our leaders to hang these guilty. Most of us would be highly disappointed if they were not adequately punished for their crimes.

Thus, when Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt went neutral countries against giving them refuge, we devoutly hope that these leaders have worked out in their minds some legal method by which the war criminals may be dealt with.

For the old fact is that no such machinery exists at present.

It is no crime against existing interna-

tional law to wage war. No tribunal exists that is competent to try those who wage war illegally and brutally.

It is true that Hitler might be tried in German courts and Mussolini in Italian courts. But it is likely that their verdicts would be satisfactory.

Moreover, to be perfectly candid about it, the execution of these men might operate as less of a deterrent than a martyrdom.

Horst Wessel was a pander and a degenerate who was murdered before the war. But the Nazis have made a national hero of him and woven a miracle of emotion with his unclean bones.

The problem of the war criminals is not so simple as it appears.

Decoy Reports

The British United Press, whose excellent despatches appear in this newspaper, has picked up in New York a report that Marshal Badoglio had announced that Adolf Hitler was thinking of following Mussolini's retirement "because of the state of his health."

The broadcast stated that Nazi leaders were making secret preparations to take over the German government.

Now it would be quite characteristic of Hitler to shuffle off the scene should that appear certain, as it assuredly must. He is the type of egomaniac who must have peace and come back strongly in a third world war.

It seems to be most likely that this German broadcast is a decoy report made with the purpose of inducing the Allies to step in too impetuously for the kill.

Minister of war Mihov is reported to have touched off the Hitler wrath by declaring that Bulgarian troops will only be used to defend the Balkans and not to be attacked. As the Fuehrer needs them, Berlin is angry and demands that Mihov be demoted. This demand may also fail.

Bulgaria never thought Hitler would be so good. Badoglio was good enough to fight for his government may feel now that the danger of the Nazis against the country is not strong enough to worry about.

As our leaders do not clearly see the situation, we must try to see for ourselves.

We saw a drama of Shakespearean proportions in the life of Victor Emmanuel. He was a man of great courage and a great leader. He was a man of great courage and a great leader.

Badoglio was never a Fascist. He was the child of an imperialist and a man of great courage and a great leader. He was a man of great courage and a great leader.

Looking Backward
From The Bulletin Files

1893: 50 Years Ago
Niam has submitted a copy to the French Senate and a copy to the British House of Commons.

One hundred were killed in the latest battle between the forces of the British and the forces of the French.

The International Railway paid its way last night.

Loans of goods from a food store warehouse in Chicago are in the building in which they were stored.

One hundred were killed and two hundred injured in a railway accident near Cleveland, Ohio.

1903: 30 Years Ago
The New Northwest Navigation Company has begun the construction of a new ship.

One hundred were killed in the latest battle between the forces of the British and the forces of the French.

The International Railway paid its way last night.

Loans of goods from a food store warehouse in Chicago are in the building in which they were stored.

One hundred were killed and two hundred injured in a railway accident near Cleveland, Ohio.

1913: 30 Years Ago
A dispatch this morning states that the town of Antwerp is threatened with destruction.

The International Railway paid its way last night.

Loans of goods from a food store warehouse in Chicago are in the building in which they were stored.

One hundred were killed and two hundred injured in a railway accident near Cleveland, Ohio.

1923: 20 Years Ago
General Robert Waugh of Winnipeg has been named as the candidate for the position of Premier of the province.

The International Railway paid its way last night.

Loans of goods from a food store warehouse in Chicago are in the building in which they were stored.

One hundred were killed and two hundred injured in a railway accident near Cleveland, Ohio.

There Are Two Widely Different Fronts in This War

Battle of Force and Battle of Ideas Must Continue To Go On

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

There are two fronts in this war. The first is the material front, the battle of force. The second is the battle of ideas, the battle of the mind.

The battle of force is the battle of the material front. It is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit.

The battle of ideas is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit. It is the battle of the soul.

The battle of force is the battle of the material front. It is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit.

The battle of ideas is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit. It is the battle of the soul.

The battle of force is the battle of the material front. It is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit.

The battle of ideas is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit. It is the battle of the soul.

The battle of force is the battle of the material front. It is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit.

The battle of ideas is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit. It is the battle of the soul.

The battle of force is the battle of the material front. It is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit.

The battle of ideas is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit. It is the battle of the soul.

The battle of force is the battle of the material front. It is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit.

The battle of ideas is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit. It is the battle of the soul.

The battle of force is the battle of the material front. It is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit.

The battle of ideas is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit. It is the battle of the soul.

The battle of force is the battle of the material front. It is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit.

The battle of ideas is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit. It is the battle of the soul.

The battle of force is the battle of the material front. It is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit.

The battle of ideas is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit. It is the battle of the soul.

The battle of force is the battle of the material front. It is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit.

The battle of ideas is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit. It is the battle of the soul.

The battle of force is the battle of the material front. It is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit.

The battle of ideas is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit. It is the battle of the soul.

The battle of force is the battle of the material front. It is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit.

The battle of ideas is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit. It is the battle of the soul.

The battle of force is the battle of the material front. It is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit.

The battle of ideas is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit. It is the battle of the soul.

The battle of force is the battle of the material front. It is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit.

The battle of ideas is the battle of the mind. It is the battle of the spirit. It is the battle of the soul.

Make Use of Sparkling Glass

Can Add Color to Room's Dark Corner; Handle It Cautiously

By MARY ALICE QUAYNE

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

Skies Thick With Fighters

"Fighter Cover" Means Just That—Like Lid Over Bombers

By RAYMOND CLAPPER

SOMEWHERE IN SICILY—After the first few days of the war, the skies were thick with fighters.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

Surplus

REMARKS BY J. L. BROWN

By J. L. BROWN

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

The use of colored glass is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of distinction.

SIDE GLANCES

By J. L. BROWN

By J. L. BROWN

By J. L. BROWN

By J. L. BROWN

By J. L. BROWN

By J. L. BROWN

By J. L. BROWN

By J. L. BROWN

District News in Brief

Mercoal Children Aid Stamp Drive

Misses Sheila and Nan Baker returned Thursday from a trip to St. Thomas, Ont.

Ed. Simon was honored Tuesday with a farewell party in the Catholic

Mrs. M. Hagen, Betty Hagen, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Kevan, Eric Harney, Millie Melnyk, A. Sereda, W. D. Chambers, Kay Banham, Mr. and Mrs. H. Edwards, Mrs. George Black, David Black, Greta Mac-

Pherson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McIntosh, C. Taylor, Mrs. V. Taylor, Cyril Bloom, Doris Walker, LAC Boyers and Mrs. R. H. Waters.

Calgary, accompanied them home. . . Miss Alice Whybrow of Edmonton has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Whybrow. . . Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Nichol spent last

**DOES
INDIGESTION**

daughter Miss Fae Sherwood of Edmonton, and Mrs. W. T. Whitford and Doreen Roddick of South Cooking Lake. Miss Willa, Francis and Bennie Van Hees of Edmonton spent the weekend at the

STROME.—Miss Madge York of Nelson, B.C., was a visitor in

Strome recently . . . Mrs. G. P. Smith is moving to Calgary. . . . Mrs. James Hamilton left for Palouse, Wash., to visit her sister, Mrs. Howell. . . . Miss Rose Stevenson of Vancouver is spending holidays

with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stevenson. . . Miss Sylvia Hill of

Store Hours:
9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

11

VS

W

ST

FINISHING

MISSING

NT

N

[REDACTED]

RTS THURSDAY

RTS THURSDAY
AUGUST 5th

Annual Fall Home Furnishings Event.
extraordinary savings while

Extraordinary savings which we are
 values at Every-Day Low Prices. Our
 able offerings from other Departments

ing is advised. Look over the big 8-page
Y'S August Home Furnishing Event.

Company.

670

[illegible]

JULY 1943							AUGUST 1943							SEPTEMBER 1943						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
29	30	31					29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		

SECOND SECTION

EDMONTON, ALBERTA—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1943

Your Bulletin Want-Ads Reach 70,000 Readers Daily

PAGE NINE

Construction Forest Heights School is in Abyeance

North Alberta Exceeds Quota In Stamp Drive

Residents of Northern Alberta exceeded their \$50,000 objective in the "Stamp Out the U-Boat" campaign that concluded last Saturday, campaign officials announced Wednesday. During the five weeks stamp sales totaled \$81,807.50. Quota for the entire half of the province was \$50,000 divided into \$25,000 for the 10 rural units and \$25,000 for the City of Edmonton.

Campaign officials stated that results from the rural residents were exceptionally gratifying with sales totaling \$27,896.50. In Edmonton, where campaigners were faced with what officials regarded as a "stiff" quota, the sales totaled \$54,001. More than \$10,000 worth of stamps were sold in the last week and over \$6,000 of that amount was turned in by youthful house-to-house canvassers working under the direction of the Junior Service Bureau.

SOME DETAILS

Stamp sales in all of Northern Alberta during the first week totaled \$8,226. This was boosted to \$10,083.50 during the second week and to \$11,023.75 in the third week. The fourth week total dropped to \$3,791 and during the fifth week total sales reached the record of \$12,682.25.

The campaign setup in Northern Alberta was much along the pattern of that followed in the Fourth Victory Loan Rural Northern Alberta was divided into eight divisions, and the City of Edmonton constituted the ninth division. Sales by divisions were as follows: Peace River area under W. L. Caldwell, \$5,372.25; northeast Alberta under R. H. Davidson, \$2,722.50; Edmonton Rural and east to Bonaville under F. Pepper, \$2,807.50; Central Branch under F. J. Sullivan, \$2,538; Vegreville and northeast Alberta under W. Fraser, \$2,473.50; Grande Prairie-Lloydminster triangle under R. F. Blackmer, \$1,765.50; Tofield-Edgerton-Proven triangle under J. L. Sutherland, \$3,509.50; Leduc-Camrose-Ponoka triangle under C. L. Jackson, \$4,620.

Chemical element No. 85, last discovered of all the 92 substances that make up all matter, has been isolated from radium, in sufficient quantity to be photographed.

The Inquiring Reporter

What one reporter would place first in a post-war reconstruction plan for Edmonton?

THE ANSWERS
STANLEY CHISHOLM, clerk: I think extension of the electric bus service, leading to the elimination of street cars in favor of the buses. The electric buses are for superior to street cars, I think, and their routes can be changed to suit changes of population much easier than street car routes. They would provide a highly modernized service that Edmonton fully deserves, in my opinion.

HARRY DUNN, traveler: I would like to see Edmonton build a concrete block in keeping with the city's importance. Not just another brick building off a main street somewhere, but an imposing, modern structure with adequate grounds, that citizens could take pride in showing to visitors. It would include an art gallery and auditorium, where concert-givers could hear visiting artists in appropriate surroundings.

AN ALBERTA AVENUE RESIDENT: I have the airport moved at least five miles out of town. We don't mind airplane engines roaring all night long, in wartime, but in peacetime I think most people will feel the noise should be cut down. This city is the hub of northern Alberta, so there will always be planes coming and going. Moving the airport is the only solution, in my opinion.

USED SCHOOL BOOKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
Cash Paid for Used School Books
Call for Free Estimates
Country Customers
Please Send in Your List of Books
We Will Send You the Best Price

WILLSON STATIONERY
EDMONTON, ALTA.
BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

EXTRA SPECIAL!
Rifles, Carbines and Prizes
LADIES' WEAR
PLAIN DRESSERS

Dollar Cleaners
523 10th Ave. S.E. 2213
10th Street at 10th Ave. S.E. 2213

Lees Dental Laboratory
SUITE 4, BENSON BLOCK
Phone: RE. 2571; OFFICE 2343
1400 10th Ave. S.E.

Dance
AT THE
COOL BARN
TONIGHT
Ladies Must Be Accompanied
By Gentlemen Guests

DOMINION MOTORS
"EDMONTON FORD DEALERS"
107 St. and Jasper Ave. 118 St. and Jasper Ave.



FL-LI. D. P. MacIntyre, D.F.C., holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross awarded by Great Britain and that conferred by the United States, took time in his busy agenda of Tuesday to visit No. 3 Recruiting Centre, R.C.A.F. Provincial Building, where he met Sgt. Ldr. J. C. Mackay, commanding officer and members of his

staff. FL-LI. MacIntyre also "sawed-in" a group of girls to the R.C.A.F. (W.D.). Judging by the expressions on the faces of those shown above, the whole ceremony passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily. Shown in the above group, left to right, are Miss C. A. Brownman, Lloyd Mackay, minister; Miss G. V. M. Hemphill, Battle Lake;

Miss R. M. Pawlowski, Vilna; Miss M. Fitt, Edmonton; Miss P. L. Lattin, St. Albert; Miss A. A. Brooks, Royce; FL-LI. MacIntyre and Miss A. M. Row, in the background, are shown in by FL-LI. MacIntyre, but not shown in the picture, were Mrs. M. A. Whitham, Edmonton; Mrs. H. Solheim, Edmonton, and Miss R. M. McLeod, Cold Lake.

A-R-O-U-N-D THE TOWN

Twenty-seven small and five large debt cases are listed for hearing in the district court September 21st, which opens at the court house on Sept. 7. Six appeals from convictions are listed also.

Li-Cdr. F. L. West, Ottawa, liaison officer for the Canadian Legion Educational Services, arrived in Edmonton Wednesday in conference with the R.C.A.F. (W.D.) of the University of Alberta, department of extension.

Revenue from the city license department during the period ended Aug. 1, 1943, amounted to \$69,925 compared with \$71,548 for the same period last year, a decrease of \$1,623, according to a statement filed Wednesday with the R.C.A.F. (W.D.) by Thomas McCullough, city license inspector.

The Edmonton and District Beekeepers' Association is holding its annual field day Sunday, Aug. 8. Those attending the picnic will meet at the Post Office at 2 p.m. and go to the provincial government farm at Oliver. Races, baseball, prizes and talks by prominent beekeepers will be highlights of the afternoon.

Capt. E. R. Brock, commander of reserve divisions, R.C.N.V. Toronto, will inspect the Sea Cadet camp at Kapuskasing Beach Friday afternoon. He will leave for the east Friday night. Capt. Brock will be in Edmonton on Friday to confer with Li-Cdr. J. A. Dawson, commanding officer H.M.C.S. Nonchalant. On Thursday, also here to confer with Li-Cdr. Dawson and the accounting branch of the Nonchalant, will be Pay Li-Cdr. S. F. Cooper, Winnipeg.

Appeal was filed Wednesday by Hugh Calan Macdonald, K.E. Edmonton barrister, on behalf of Leonard Shanks, Russia district resident, against conviction and one-year sentence imposed by Magistrate I. R. Jackson on charge of causing willful damage to a dwelling and contents and to an automobile. The appellant was convicted of causing damage to the house and contents and automobile of Edward Devlin, of Russia. The amount of the damage was set at \$306.

Claim Youths Cut Tail of Animal

Police responding to the complaint of a 36-year-old man, claiming two youths chasing cats in the vicinity about 9:30 p.m. Tuesday, were informed that the youths were supposed to have cut the tail off one of the animals.

After a short search, officers found two boys from a 26 street and a 38 street house, one of whom admitted having cut the tail of the school dog, but who denied having harmed any cat. They were warned about playing around the school at night.

Tenders for Construction Stated by Board Members To Be Above Expected Figure

The property committee of the Edmonton Public School Board, meeting Tuesday night, decided to hold in abeyance for one year plans to erect a new school at Forest Heights.

Two tenders for construction were presented to the board, one for \$118,000, and the other one for more than \$22,000. The committee agreed to explain to the Forest Heights Community League that it was not prepared to pay more than \$20,000 for the construction of the new school.

The question then arose of how to accommodate the children of Forest Heights, and it was decided to offer the residents of that district the alternative of sending the Grade 6 students to the Riverside School or to have those in Grades 1 and 2 put on a double shift. A motion was passed requesting the zoning appeal board to give permission to turn the old Legion school building into a school. The board is also prepared to rent the building as living accommodation to help alleviate the present acute housing shortage.

The school board received a request from the local branch for permission to use one room in each of several schools for a period of three days on Aug. 30, 31 and 1 as distribution points for testing the new No. 3 ration book.

Last February one room was used in each of the following schools for the purpose of the new No. 3 ration book: Forest Heights, Riverside, Highland, Donald Ross, Newwood, Rimbey.

SEEK PLAYGROUND

Several agencies of Social Agencies appeared to the school board for permission to use the playground of the North Edmonton school for game periods for a period of three days on Aug. 30, 31 and 1 as distribution points for testing the new No. 3 ration book.

The camp will be held from Aug. 10 to 12, 1943, at the site of the old Forest Heights school.

It has been hinted strongly without being said that the Allies were close to evacuating not only Alexandria, but also as well.

These armies give full credit to Allied air power for turning back the last challenge of the Nazis in Africa.

After the stunning Allied defeat at Tobruk and the mad rush of the retreating Afrika Korps toward Egypt, the gallant British Eighth Army had little left but magnificent spirit. But even spirit was far more than the Afrika Korps had.

Continued on Page Sixteen

Now Overseas

Stopping the taxi, the driver ordered his assistant out of the conveyance, upon which the other immediately jumped to the ground. In the ensuing scuffle, the driver's glasses were damaged. Going to a nearby garage, the driver called for the police and while so doing the taxi disappeared, leaving a wife and another person to pay the taxi bill.

Finds Purse

A woman purse, containing a ration book, papers and personal effects, but no cash, was handed in to city police headquarters at 1013 p.m. Tuesday. A woman, who the finder had picked up on the main road, found the purse at 1013 p.m.

I Saw Today

Frank Williams walking briskly was along Jasper in the early hours of the business day. Graham Elliott, conversing with a friend, was seen in the central portion of the city. Aurea Portman at Jasper and the area.



Joe Adair discussing civil affairs with an interested listener on 101st street.

AND

Frank Williams walking briskly was along Jasper in the early hours of the business day. Graham Elliott, conversing with a friend, was seen in the central portion of the city. Aurea Portman at Jasper and the area.

Continued on Page Sixteen

Johnstone Walker Limited

Store Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Phone 2181—Ask for Dept.



New Two-Piece Wool Frocks Advance Fall Styles Introduced by Vanity Mode

23.50 25.00 29.50

When chilly autumn winds blow and the cold of the campus beckons you back to your school and books and studies, you may look in vain for such smart, practical frocks as these from the latest of Vanity Mode designers and exclusive with Johnstone Walker.

At \$23.50—Five Black Wool Frock with Jacket, featuring a narrow band of black velvet on collar and down the closing front and along front and bottom edges. Four large bone buttons, matching trim at this point. Skirt in plain skirt style. Sizes 14 and 16.

At \$23.50—Smart Two-piece Frock of wool crepe has jacket with two "V" shaped notches at the back, revealing the bodice. Bodice has button fastening. Skirt in plain skirt style shown in shades of purple, green, gold and blue. Sizes 14 to 16.

Other styles have wide different sorts of velvet or broad, while others again rely on self-fabric or folds of material. Shades are: Clay brown, red, purple, gold and black. Sizes 12 to 20. Price 23.50, 25.00 and 29.50.

Johnstone Walker Limited

Business Oppor. 78

(Continued)

A Good General Store

They can be handled with about \$2500.
Well located in center of town on main street. Good stock. Ready to go. Call 1000.
Stock about \$1000.
\$2000 turnover \$2500. Good stock. Ready to go. Call 1000.
Everything can be purchased for \$3.75.

\$3.75

Terms: Cash, or Nearly So.

Whyte & Co. Limited

Real Estate and Business Brokers
1001 10th St. S. W. 2254

Business Wanted 79

Wanted—General Store

Small point, doing good business. Good stock. Ready to go. Call 1000.

BOOKS IN BULLETIN

Bank Loans 80A

Personal Loans

for Cars, Fuel Purchases and Other Seasonal Needs.

ONE YEAR TO REPAY

APPLY TO NEAREST BRANCH OF

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

MONTHLY DEPOSITS PROVIDE FOR REPAYMENTS

YOU MAKE

IF YOU

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

YOU MAKE

PAGE THIRTEEN

OUT OUR WAY



THE TRUCK TAKES A SHORT CUT

Autos For Sale 96

1938 Chrysler coupe, good looking car. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

1938 Plymouth sedan, 4 door. 1000.00. Quick sale.

TODAY'S Range in Grain Prices
MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS

By James Richardson & Sons

August 4, 1933

WHEAT—

Open High Low Close

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

1933 1933 1933 1933

Report 1 Case
Of Diphtheria
In This City

One case of diphtheria was reported to the city health department during the week ended July 31. According to a report filed Wednesday with the health department, the case was a young boy, 10 years of age, who had been in contact with a case of diphtheria in the city.

The case of the 10-year-old boy was reported to the health department on Wednesday. The boy had been in contact with a case of diphtheria in the city.

The boy had been in contact with a case of diphtheria in the city. The case was reported to the health department on Wednesday.

The boy had been in contact with a case of diphtheria in the city. The case was reported to the health department on Wednesday.

World News Highlights Presented in Picture Form

War Workers on Parade



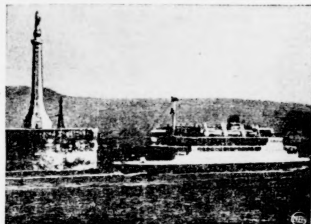
These girls, from a Montreal war industry plant, helped to build the 25,000th armored vehicle produced in Canada, which was christened recently. The Ram tank was named Miss Quebec by Sgt.-Major Norma Wiken, of the C.W.A.C.

... And the Last Escape Port of Messina



From the harbor at Messina the hills of Italy two miles away are plainly visible.

Backed into a corner in Sicily, the Axis makes its last stand in the mountainous area. Mt. Etna blocks the smooth advance of Allied forces up the coast to the island's northwest tip, and the Axis has many fortified positions in the foothills. Americans driving along the north coast may flank the Germans and Italians in the Catania sector, however, and force a rapid Axis retreat to Messina. Only a narrow strait separates Sicily from the Italian mainland, but most ferry communications here are reported bombed out in recent weeks. Disaster may lie ahead for any Axis forces who attempt a mass evacuation at Messina without support of air power.



Canada's Defence Minister Flies to Britain



Canada's Minister of National Defense, Col. J. L. Ralston, is pictured (centre) with his military secretary, Col. H. A. Dyde, M.C., Edmonton barrister (right) as they prepared to board a plane at a Canadian airport for a flight to Britain. Col. Ralston

is chatting with Commander J. C. Hibbard, D.S.C., of the Royal Canadian Navy. In London Col. Ralston met Lt.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart, chief of the general staff, who recently visited the Mediterranean theatre of war.

The Conquerors and Conquered in Sicily



—Photo by Charles Gorch, D.A.A.M. war press photographer

Landing Operations Practiced by Men of Regt. de Hull



—Canadian Army Photos

Practising shore landings and establishment of bridgeheads on an "enemy" shore—for the day when they may be called upon to spearhead a drive into Hitler's Fortress Europa or Il Duce's bomb-smashed Italian territory—men of the Regiment de Hull are pictured in training action "somewhere in Canada". Fully-equipped soldiers of the unit are shown (top) pouring from land-

ing barges almost before the platforms have touched the beach, ready to take up positions and wipe out any opposing force. Bomb gunners (left) sweep the skies to give anti-aircraft protection to the landing forces, while mortar detachments (lower centre) push inland to set up their posts. When the opposition has been softened up by mortar and machine-gun fire the men go in with bayonet (lower right) cleaning

out nests of still resisting hostile troops. While these pictures were made in Canada they give a graphic outline of how landing forces will operate when the "big push" comes. The gunner at left is Pte. L. Favreau. The mortar crew (left to right) consists of Ptes. B. Bernard, L. P. Fortin and L. Courcy. At right is Pte. C. E. Boucher. All are from the Regiment de Hull.

Some Doll!



We are referring, of course, to the rag doll that Betty Broderick is holding. We can't imagine why she is holding the doll, and it doesn't seem to make much difference because it makes a pleasant picture. Betty is one of the chorus girls to be chosen as a member of the 10 Lucky Stars in Warner Bros. "Thank Your Lucky Stars".

Soldiers of China on the Road to War



Endless column of Chinese soldiers, moves up to the Salween river front near the Burma border to relieve comrades who have been holding back a force of 50,000 Japs at China's back door. Shorts indicate warm weather.

U.S. Congressmen Like Canadian Air



They said so and the photographer caught the expression of their enjoyment. Guests of the Inter-Parliamentary gathering now meeting at Ottawa, four Congressmen delayed at Washington owing to the House vote on anti-strike legislation, arrived in Montreal Sunday by the "Montrealer". Washington-New York train of the Canadian National Railways. Photographed at the Bonaventure Station they are, left to right: Congressman John Vorys, Ohio; Charles A. Eaton, New Jersey, who was born in Canada; Sol Bloom, New York; and Luther A. Johnson, of Texas. "This crisp Canadian air is delightful after the heat of Washington and we have been enjoying it thoroughly," said Congressman Bloom, a sentiment in which the others concurred, even Congressman Johnson whose native Texas is well within the warm belt.

Swift Shots



There's less than 10 seconds' worth of "Shadows" remaining in this picture, for the extended machine gun shot by Jean Foster can fire 1,500 rounds a minute.

Africa Waits

By AHMED ABDULLAH

CHAPTER XXV

"YOUR NAME?" demanded the dervish.

"Terek of Medjahid, of the Lodge of the Bi Hassanjah."

"Salah, salah!" he had been anxiously awaiting you. I am Sayid el-Wahab, of the Lodge of the Semmehjah.

Lincoln knew at once who the man was one of the most notorious anti-European leaders among the Moslems. Fully as dangerous to the east of the United States in Africa as Mahatma Gandhi was in India.

By this time, some of the other dervishes had crowded about the American. One of them, a lean, dark-skinned Egyptian, laughed.

"You were—ah, a little previous-minded."

"Aren't you the one who killed Mr. Elliot, the governor at Merville, before our master gave the order to strike?"

They shook Lincoln's hands, and he reflected, sardonically, that he was so popular for having caused his own death.

Others joined in the laughter. "I should pay my respects to the highest master. Where can I find him?"

The Egyptian pointed to a tent a little larger than the rest.

"You'll find him there. But be quick! He is almost here for evening devotion. Wait until afterwards."

Your master is a most rigid Moslem, a descendant of the Prophet Mohammed the Adored."

Half an hour later, after a mucous had chanted the sunset prayers with day after and his five black moorings fanning their way through the clouds, Lincoln went to find him.

The symbol came to him. His features, too, became clear, and Lincoln recognized Raul.

Silence pressed his followers, who stared at one another. But they could not stand there forever, silent and staring. Something had to be done—or said.

"This something was said by Lincoln."

"You haven't changed a bit, Raul!" he spoke with that sudden excess of brutality which comes to New Englanders at moments of great emotional stress. "You're still the crook, the cheat as when you stole my diamond funds."

The other smiled mockingly. "There's a difference," he replied.

"On."

"—thoughtless, to pay for my fun. But this I am doing with full knowledge of what I am doing and for the sake of revenge against—"

"The society, the Europe, the Christian, which condones and never forgives, in its stinking hypocriticality."

"And the other difference..."

"Yes..."

"This time I'm getting away with it. Nobody knows that I..."

"What about me?"

"So that's why you asked for old clothes?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

the tent of the man whom he was about to kill.

He was not conscious of the slightest quiver of excitement.

(On the threshold, he announced to him.)

"I am Terek of Medjahid of the Bi Hassanjah."

"Come in, O pilgrim!"

He raised the tent flap, entered, and was alone with the hyacinth.

Again, as when he had first seen the clearing, he felt disappointed. For again, there was nothing startling or dramatic. There was merely, sitting cross-legged, a slight, medium-sized man, dressed in a long, brown robe, his face marked and indolent by the tropic shadow, and a voice greeting him with a pleasant.

"Salah aleykum, yah shukh!"

"So matter-of-fact!" thought the American. "So commonplace."

But a second later, he considered that it was the man's very prosiness which made him doubly dangerous.

His simplicity, his refusal to stop in theatrics, his refusal to flunk himself to impress his followers, told him that he was utterly sure of himself.

Lincoln shrugged his shoulders. He told himself once more:

"Let's get it over with."

His first step would have to kill. Could afford to miss, or people would hurry in. So going upon his burlesque and sliding the revolver, he took a step forward.

A prayer, dashed in and brought his face into sharp relief—and he heard slow voice speaking in French.

"Why don't you Lincoln? Here are you, Lincoln?"

The symbol came to him. His features, too, became clear, and Lincoln recognized Raul.

Silence pressed his followers, who stared at one another. But they could not stand there forever, silent and staring. Something had to be done—or said.

"This something was said by Lincoln."

"You haven't changed a bit, Raul!" he spoke with that sudden excess of brutality which comes to New Englanders at moments of great emotional stress. "You're still the crook, the cheat as when you stole my diamond funds."

The other smiled mockingly. "There's a difference," he replied.

"On."

"—thoughtless, to pay for my fun. But this I am doing with full knowledge of what I am doing and for the sake of revenge against—"

"The society, the Europe, the Christian, which condones and never forgives, in its stinking hypocriticality."

"And the other difference..."

"Yes..."

"This time I'm getting away with it. Nobody knows that I..."

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"What about me?"

"You don't matter."

"You're helpless."

Lincoln's grip tightened about the revolver.

"Why," he inquired, "do you imagine I came here as a dervish?"

"Ask me a harder question—"

Raul's mocking smile widened. "To tell me, Right?"

"Right."

"You wouldn't do it, now that you know who I am?"

"You were ready enough to include me among those to be murdered."

"I didn't do it until just the other day, but you had been a pointed governor. I wondered and wanted to do it. The day came that you had been killed."

"And so, since it was not your conscience, you should have your conscience. Well—I don't believe you."

"You must believe me. It's the truth."

To be Concluded

McCoy Health Service

Insomnia, as the inability to sleep is a very common symptom, which is said to be becoming even more common as a result of the stress and strain of the war years.

What causes it is of only occasional frequency it is not of much importance, but when persistent it may interfere with both mental and physical well-being. As the effect of continued loss of sleep the patient may complain of such troubles as

losing weight, headache, jumpy nerves, poor memory, irritability and chronic fatigue. He may also

that he is not as efficient at work as he would be if he had his full quota of slumber.

The cause of sleep may also affect the complexion, causing the skin to take the dull look of one who is overtired. Dark circles under the eyes and heavy lines may appear.

Those with insomnia usually secure more sleep than they realize, but at the same time they do not get the full eight hours' rest which the average person apparently needs.

The interruption in the sleep rhythm may occur in the early morning hours, or along about the middle of the night, or may affect the patient's keeping him from dropping off to sleep when he goes to bed.

In checking over many hundreds of cases of insomnia, it has been found that the principal cause is indigestion which creates internal pressure because of the fermenting of large quantities of gas in the stomach and intestines.

Most cases of insomnia are reliable by using the following combination:

First, use a treatment which will banish stomach and intestinal irritation. Second, take enough physical culture exercise during the day to be fairly tired, and this will ease the mental suggestion upon going to bed.

You will find that if you go to bed and start thinking of all your troubles and worries, that sleep will be hard to obtain, even as if you go to bed and immediately start thinking how warm and comfortable the bed is, and what a pleasure it is to struggle down for a good rest.

These comforting thoughts will put you in the proper frame of mind for slumber. The trick of breathing slowly and rhythmically will also help you to sleep.

If you are one of the thousands having trouble in dropping off to sleep soon after your head hits the pillow, I suggest that you send for the special article on insomnia.

All questions regarding health and diet will be answered. Large stamped, self-addressed envelope must be enclosed. Write on one side of paper only. Letters must not exceed 150 words. Address: McCoy Health Service, The McCoy Building, 1111 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Minute Make-Ups

It's beauty insurance with dividends if you put on your makeup carefully. A tiny touch of powder foundation makes your skin smooth—a dividend! And it makes your eyes clear—a dividend! To brush your eyelashes and brows free of powder and to make a brown shadow on the eyelids are two dividends you can easily earn.

Iron Lung Dweller Is Again Father

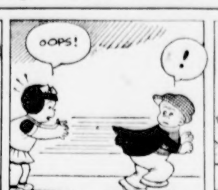
CHICAGO (AP)—A second daughter was born yesterday to Mrs. Teresa Larkin Smith, wife of Fred Smith, Jr., the 34-year-old infantile paralysis victim who has been confined in an iron lung for more than seven years. Their first daughter, Teresa Marie, was born May 2, 1928. Smith was injured and disabled Saturday.

CLAIROVOYANT



Today! "Assignment in Brittany"

ALSO: CANADA CARRIES ON SERIES, "TRAIN BUSTERS" **Capitol**



Everything for the Family ARMY & NAVY Alaska Outfitters (Reg.)

DEPT. STORE - EDMONTON



69c THIRTY WASH, 10 lbs. CAPITOL CLEANERS and LAUNDRY 49c

Alf Fast Work Ironed CARRY AND SAVE CLEANING Suits • Dresses



EDMONTON'S QUALITY NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS

IT'S EASY TO PAY THE NATIONAL WAY



BETTY LOU DRESS and SPORTSWEAR SHOP

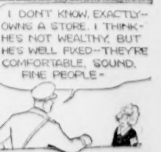
EDMONTON'S SMART UPSTAIRS SHOP ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW (Upstairs) 1018 Jasper Ave.



GASOLINE ALLEY



ORPHAN ANNIE



HOLD EVERYTHING



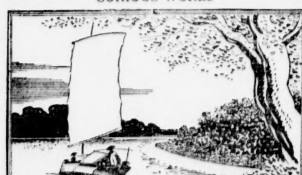
"So that's why you asked for old clothes?"

LAFF A-DAY



"Quiet, you kids! Mama's writing a book on 'How to Rear Children!'"

CURIOUS WORLD



CHINA'S YELLOW RIVER HAS CHANGED ITS COURSE IN THE NEW MONTHS FOR THE LAST TIME IN THE LAST TWENTY CENTURIES.

THE RIVER HAS BEEN IN ITS PRESENT POSITION SINCE 1850.

THE RIVER HAS BEEN IN ITS PRESENT POSITION SINCE 1850.

THE RIVER HAS BEEN IN ITS PRESENT POSITION SINCE 1850.

THE RIVER HAS BEEN IN ITS PRESENT POSITION SINCE 1850.

THE RIVER HAS BEEN IN ITS PRESENT POSITION SINCE 1850.

THE RIVER HAS BEEN IN ITS PRESENT POSITION SINCE 1850.

THE RIVER HAS BEEN IN ITS PRESENT POSITION SINCE 1850.

THE RIVER HAS BEEN IN ITS PRESENT POSITION SINCE 1850.

THE RIVER HAS BEEN IN ITS PRESENT POSITION SINCE 1850.

THE RIVER HAS BEEN IN ITS PRESENT POSITION SINCE 1850.

THE RIVER HAS BEEN IN ITS PRESENT POSITION SINCE 1850.

First World War Started 29 Years Ago Today When Germany Disregarded Treaty

As the 1st Canadian Division surges forward irresistibly and with dauntless determination in the battle for the fortress of Europe the first stage of which, on Sicily, is in its inevitably concluding stages, memories on Wednesday turned back 29 years, to Aug. 4, 1914, when Sir Edward Grey, then foreign secretary in the cabinet of Premier Asquith, announced that a state of war existed between Great Britain and Germany.

Wounded



L. Col. David Reid McLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McLean, 1840 St. Mary's, who has been reported wounded, is being treated at the 1st Canadian Division hospital in Sicily. He is the brother of the late Lt. Col. David Reid McLean, who was killed in action during the First World War. He is now on active service.

Then as in the latter regime since 1933 and culminating in the disastrous attack on Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, Germany showed an utter and total disregard of treaty and the rights of others.

Chancellor von Ribbentrop declared that treaty guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality was but "a scrap of paper" and German troops plunged across the boundary.

King Albert of Belgium appeared in Britain for help and Britain demanded withdrawal of the Kaiser's forces and honoring of Belgium's neutrality. When Benetton-Hollweg declared the treaty a "scrap of paper" Britain went to war.

Is Named Chairman Veterans' Reserve

H. J. Wilson, K.C., Alberta's new deputy attorney-general, who has been named head of the Veterans' Reserve, and appointed to the board of commissioners for promoting uniformity of legislation in Canada.

H. J. Wilson, K.C., new deputy attorney-general, has been named chairman of the Veterans' Reserve of Alberta, in place of George B. Hendrick, K.C., who recently retired from the deputy post.

Mr. Wilson's appointment is announced in the July 31 issue of the Alberta Gazette, where the coming order-in-council is published.

A second order appoints Mr. Wilson to the board of commissioners for promoting uniformity of legislation in Canada. This appointment is also made in a vacancy left by Mr. Hendrick's resignation.

Few Forest Fires In This Province

Few forest fires have occurred in the mountains or in the northern part of the province. The last fire was reported Wednesday by T. F. Blegen, director of forestry for the province of government. The gasoline storage has forced hundreds of campers to leave the area.

The fire started in the mountains and spread to the north. The fire was reported by T. F. Blegen, director of forestry for the province of government. The gasoline storage has forced hundreds of campers to leave the area.

The fire started in the mountains and spread to the north. The fire was reported by T. F. Blegen, director of forestry for the province of government. The gasoline storage has forced hundreds of campers to leave the area.

School Board Halts Building For This Year

Continued from Page Nine

The school board has decided to halt the building of new schools for this year. The board has decided to halt the building of new schools for this year. The board has decided to halt the building of new schools for this year.

Dog Is Lonesome: Draws Attention

Continued from Page Nine

The dog is lonesome and draws attention. The dog is lonesome and draws attention. The dog is lonesome and draws attention.

Railway Workers Oppose Closed Shop

Continued from Page Nine

The railway workers oppose the closed shop. The railway workers oppose the closed shop. The railway workers oppose the closed shop.

Visiting Airman Has Full Program

Continued from Page Nine

The visiting airman has a full program. The visiting airman has a full program. The visiting airman has a full program.

Fifteen Building Permits Released

Continued from Page Nine

Fifteen building permits were released. Fifteen building permits were released. Fifteen building permits were released.

Loses Money

Continued from Page Nine

He loses money. He loses money. He loses money.

Vets' Organization Bombing Raids Is Explained

The organization and work that makes possible the mass R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. bomber raids on targets in the German Reich was explained to members of the Edmonton Civic Club at noon Tuesday in the Macdonald hotel by P. L. Don, Lt. Macdonald, D.F.C., who holds both the British and Canadian distinguished flying crosses.

P. L. Don, who is on a detailed tour of Canada, is a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force. He explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich.

Don explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich. He explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich.

Don explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich. He explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich.

Don explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich. He explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich.

Don explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich. He explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich.

Don explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich. He explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich.

Don explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich. He explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich.

Don explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich. He explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich.

Don explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich. He explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich.

Don explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich. He explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich.

Don explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich. He explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich.

Don explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich. He explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich.

Don explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich. He explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich.

Don explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich. He explained the work of the Bomber Command in the German Reich.

Store Opens at 9:30 a.m., Closes at 5:30 p.m. Daily, except Wednesday, 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.—To call EATON'S, Dial 9-1-2

AT EATON'S, THURSDAY "SLIP DAY" In the Lingerie Section

Su-Lette Slips
'Are Sleek and Slim Fitting!'
Su-Lette the slip that moulds the figure in smooth, fine quality rayon for superb fit, for long wear! Rayon taffeta slips in four-gore style—princess bodice and hemstitched top. Tealrose and white. Sizes 32 to 44. EACH \$2.25

Braemore Slips
A famous EATON Branded Line—well known for fine quality for superb fit, for long wear! Rayon taffeta slips in four-gore style—princess bodice and hemstitched top. Tealrose and white. Sizes 32 to 44. EATON'S BRAEMORE VALUE. EACH \$1.09

'Straight-Ace' Slips
Favorite with smart women everywhere! Rayon satin slips in four-gore style with fitted braessers, top, adjustable shoulder straps. Tealrose and white. Sizes 32 to 44. EACH \$2.25

Lovely Crepe Slips
EATON'S Braemore Line
Rich rayon crepe for these smooth fitting slips! Four-gore style, lavishly trimmed with lace and embroidery. Tealrose and white—sizes 32 to 42. EATON'S BRAEMORE VALUE. EACH \$1.69

'All Rounder' Slips
The popular "All Rounder" slip in beautiful suede finished rayon taffeta. Straight cut to prevent twisting—seamless sides assure a smooth, rounder hip—lines lovely swing skirt. White only—sizes 32 to 40. EACH \$1.98

"Formula" Slips
"Formula"—the slip that is carefully cut to fit smoothly. The "Biastran" lines make a slip that won't ride up or bind. Fine rayon crepe with dainty trimming of lace and embroidery—in white only. Sizes 32 to 40. EACH \$2.00

Pretty Spun Rayon
Sunny designs for sunny days! Smooth, crease-resisting spun rayons printed in bright flowery designs, polka dots or novelty motifs—in pastel and medium colors. So pretty and practical for warm 79c

Printed Cottons
Crisp and fresh—these delightful cotton prints. Pastel, bright and dark backgrounds featuring floral, stripes, dots, geometric designs. About 36 inches wide. YARD 25c

Bargain Section
Print and smart skirts of Summer style in light colors and prints. Beautiful, colorful prints in the above high quality rayon. Sizes 14 to 20. EACH \$2.19

Boys' Golf Hose
Cotton knit golf hose in brown, green and blue. Contrasting heel and toe. 1/2 length. 25c

Men's Shirts
Smart, crisp, broadcloth. The new design shirts. Assorted colors. 1/2 length. 25c

Women's Hosiery
"Biastran" rayon hose—practical, comfortable, and stylish. Assorted colors. 1/2 length. 25c

Men's Dress Socks
Cotton knit dress socks in white, black, and brown. 1/2 length. 25c

Meats and Fish
On Sale Thursday and Friday, August 5th and 6th. These Goods on Sale at Slightly Higher Delivered Prices in the Service Grocery-Dial 9-1-2

Fruits
On Sale Thursday and Friday, August 5th and 6th. These Goods on Sale at Slightly Higher Delivered Prices in the Service Grocery-Dial 9-1-2

Fish—Unrationed
FRESH COD 27c
FRESH CHURCH SALMON 32c
FRESH WING 15c
FRESH HERRING 15c
FRESH CRABS 28c
WESTERN KIPPERS 23c

A Tasty Treat!
Fresh Cod Fillets
Limited Quantity—Shop Early!
Fresh cod fillets—our suggestion for the main item on your Thursday dinner menu! Served in flavor-rich, deliciously creamy sauce. Cook along the plates back for second helpings! FRESH COD FILLETS.

At Eaton's
Lb. 30c